

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. M. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., -

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. These applying must be practical printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

Public Meeting.

There will be a public meeting of the citizens of this city, on Thursday next, the 9th inst., to be held at the Court House, at 12 m., for the purpose of responding to the appeal of Governor Vance, in behalf of the army. Citizens of the county of Wake are respectfully invited to attend.

We pray to God for the deliverance of our country from the grasp of the invader, and that our people may be saved from the ignominy and ruin of another association with the hated and despised people who are seeking our overthrow. We are thus fervent, for infinitely beyond all earthly calamities that could befall us, as a nation, do we regard that stroke which would bring us again into the embrace or grasp of the detested Yankees. But we invoke this deliverance for another reason. We have come to desire, nay, to long day and night, for the arrival of that hour when the hopes, wishes and endeavors of these who, in our own midst, have sympathized with our enemies—have contributed to hinder our cause, and to encourage and assist the foe—who are prepared now to return to a union with him—and who think it "neither ruinous nor dishonorable" to submit to his offers of surrender,—shall be blasted and annihilated for ever; and they, themselves, shall stand before the bar of a just public sentiment, to receive the reward, for themselves and their posterity, of their delinquency to their country, in her hour of trial.

Prominent among those who will then be judged, will be Mr. Saml. F. Phillips, of Orange.

We saw through Mr. Phillips during the last gubernatorial campaign, in Orange; when he was a candidate for the Legislature—when he was running as a Vance candidate—and deriving a strength from his supposed association with such men as Gov. Vance, Gov. Graham, Jno. Berry and Mr. Patterson. We knew then, that with the air of a strictly conscientious citizen, Mr. Phillips was an adroit, scheming and tricky politician. And we did not then doubt, no more than we now doubt, that his heart, and his sympathies, were opposed to the war, and in favor of a reconstruction of some union with the enemy. What we then believed is now demonstrated to be true; and Gov. Vance, Gov. Graham, Mr. Berry and Mr. Patterson, we venture to assert, will deny that they ever looked for this present attitude from Mr. Phillips.

We say the hostility of Mr. Phillips to our cause is now demonstrated; and if the people of Orange, who favor its success, esteem the question as we do, they will hold that there is a man of education and intellect, and respectability, in their own midst, who is willing and who would aid to put in issue, by a submission to the enemy, their political, social and individual rights and liberties;—nay, their lives and honor, and the existence of their country. Put in issue, did we say? Nay, who would actually consent to see destroyed these lives and liberties. For what says Mr. Phillips? He said in his speech at Chapel Hill, "that he had never said or done anything to encourage the war, and thanked God, with uplifted hands, that the blood of no one of the slain was upon his hand." Truly, here is a boast, indeed, for a Southern man, made too on a hallowed ground, in presence of the learned and revered head of the university—of that university, whose professors and students have set an example of patriotism, and died for the cause. If we could not expect that Mr. Phillips might emulate an example so laudable, it might, at least, have been expected that he would not cast a slur upon it.

It is true, it turned out, although he disavowed ever having "aid or done anything to encourage the war," that in 1861, he did make speeches *apparently* with a view to get men to volunteer. We say *apparently*, for he denied, at first, that such was his purpose; and it was only when Mr. Watson designated the "meeting at White Cross," the object of which was to raise volunteers, that he gave this qualified assent: "I suppose that was the object—but no man could know my motives." We will not, at present, comment on this language. Mr. Watson very concisely, and very pertinently, says of it: "A man who speaks with one object, and a different motive, has all the genius necessary to make the figure 1 play the trick of looking like the figure 2." If it had not been for this exposure, by Mr. Watson, we should have given Mr. Phillips full credit for "never having said or done anything to encourage the war," for we knew he had kept as far as possible out of it himself. Nay, had, according to his own speech in the House of Commons, devised a scheme by which most adroitly to do it; and we had heard how he had helped others to do so, even by removing out of a small clerkship, a little boy.

When Mr. Phillips made his speech at Chapel Hill, Sherman was supposed to be advancing. His advent was looked for and desired by some. But, now, we hope he has gone back; or rather that he will be disposed of before he ever

reaches Chapel Hill. It may be of use to Mr. Phillips, then, to have it known that he did make—"war speeches in 1861 with the object of raising volunteers, but no man could know his motives."

War News.

PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 4th, states that all is quiet on Gen. Lee's lines. Both armies continue mud-bound, but as soon as it is possible, active and stirring operations are expected.

We received no mail on yesterday north of Greensboro.

FROM SHERMAN.

There are various rumors in circulation in regard to Sherman's whereabouts, and the operations of both his and our own forces, but, in the absence of accurate information, we deem it best to refuse to publish any of them. Surprising news may be expected from below in a very short time.

The *Wadesboro Argus*, of the 2d inst., contains the only account of the result of the late cavalry fight in South-Carolina, between Sherman's cavalry and Gen. Hampton's command, that we have yet seen. It says "we are reliably informed that an engagement took place on Friday afternoon, 24th ult., between our cavalry under Young and a portion of the enemy, near Flat Rock, Kershaw District, S. C., in which the enemy were considerably worsted. Our forces took some fifty-seven prisoners, and damaged the enemy's wagon train, and recaptured a large number of horses and mules which had been stolen from the citizens by the Yankees."

We also learn that subsequently Gen. Butler's cavalry got up with the enemy somewhere in the same neighborhood, killed and wounded a great many of them, took some three hundred prisoners, and captured and destroyed a portion of their wagon train.

Fifty-five "gentlemen in blue," captured by Young's cavalry, in the above fight, passed through Wadesboro on Tuesday, properly guarded to a place of safety.

The *Fayetteville Observer*, of the 6th, says: Amid the multitude of reports from Cheraw which every day and hour brings forth, there is very little that is reliable, and even that little it might not be proper to publish, for the reason that it is only through our lines that the enemy elsewhere can obtain information of the situation of Sherman. For this reason we refrain from contradicting this or affirming the story, and beg our readers to be satisfied with the assurance, that whilst the sharp skirmishing has taken place which was to have been expected where hostile armies confront each other, nothing decisive has occurred. We pin our faith to Gen. Lee's assurance, that Sherman "CAN AND WILL BE DEFEATED," and await the result with patience.

FROM KINSTON.

There were rumors yesterday that the enemy had advanced on Kinston, and were engaged with our forces at Sand Ridge, above Core Creek, on Tuesday last. We cannot vouch for their reliability, however. We have had many sensational stories from that quarter recently, and are inclined to doubt all hearsay reports, and await official intelligence. If the enemy are advancing we feel sure he will be checked. Preparations have been made to check such an attempt, and we believe the forces below Goldsboro will be sufficient for that purpose. Our correspondent, writing from Kinston, on the 6th inst., says: "Every body is in a state of excitement down here. The Yankees are in force at Core Creek, 15 miles below this place, on the Dover and Newse roads, supposed to be, from all accounts, 12,000 strong, Maj. Gen. Schofield in command. Should the enemy continue to advance, you may look for bloody work in our front. Our troops are lying in wait for them."

Should anything of interest transpire to-day, I shall write to you again to-morrow.

Three hundred paroled prisoners (officers) reached Richmond on Friday evening, the 3d inst. They had been confined on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, for twenty months and more, and had ample opportunity of judging from the newspapers of the country, which were freely circulated in prison, the purposes and aims of the Federal Government towards us, in the event of our subjugation. These gentlemen came home more than ever convinced that there is no salvation for us in anything short of absolute independence. Subjugation and submission, on any terms that can be had, are the same, and either would involve a degradation and political slavery infinitely worse than that of Poland. Just before landing, Resolutions to the following effect, expressive of the unanimous sentiment of these officers, were introduced by Col. John A. Fite, of Tennessee, and adopted with acclamation:

Resolved, That upon again treading a soil consecrated to constitutional liberty, the first sentiment that fills our bosoms is that of divine gratitude to Almighty God, for having permitted us to see this day; and that we here and now declare anew our determination to devote all our energies, and if need be, our lives, to the sacred cause of our country.

Resolved, That with a firm reliance upon the justice of that cause and a confident trust that a just Providence will not permit a people, worthy of freedom, to be reduced to a state of the meanest vassalage, we do not desire to see this war end (although we love peace, and long for her blessings) until we shall be independent of, and wholly free from all connection with a Government, whose domination over us would be that of unlimited power, impelled by diabolical hate and malice, compared with which the despotism of Russia would be mild, and the tyranny of Austria, would be liberty."

Let the sentiments expressed by these prisoners accrete all our people. Let every man to his work, and less than six months will see us a free people. Submit, and six months will find us the slaves of merciless and vindictive task-masters.

We publish to-day from the *Charlotte Bulletin*, a spicy official correspondence between Gen. Wade Hampton and Sherman. Read it.

From the *Charlotte Bulletin*.
Correspondence Between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hampton.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS.,
In the Field, Feb. 24, 1865.
Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry Forces, C. S. A.

GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that your foraging parties are murdered after capture, and are killed "Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty "near a ravine, 80 rods from the main road," about three miles from Peasesterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner. I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of your Confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will forbid all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions and therefore must collect directly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much misbehavior on the part of my men, but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war; but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow, and made war inevitably, ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my foragers, to the extent of life for life.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Official: Jno. M. Oley,
A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
February 27, 1865.

Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army.
GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th inst., reached me to-day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number to be disposed of in like manner." This is to say that you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public view, even in your own country, where it seldom does to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you, I shall have executed at once two of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no order is given by me to authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed. To check this inhuman system, which is justly execrated by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of your men who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and more inalienable—the right that every man has to defend his home, and protect those who are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are despoiling their land, burning their houses, and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you encourage among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claim, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling houses of citizens, after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these—crimes too black to be mentioned?

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offenses against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, you demanded protection to private property, and then the whole city in ashes, leaving amidst its ruins thousands of old men and "helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," or "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you; you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty-six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed. I am, yours, &c.,

[Signed] WADE HAMPTON,
Lieut. Gen'l.

ROBBERY.—A gang of soldiers, who got off a passing train on the Central Railroad, before day, on yesterday morning, broke open and robbed the liquor establishment of J. J. Overby, on Wilmington street, of a large quantity of liquor, decanters, tumblers, &c. This robbery was perpetrated within a few steps of the City Guard House. Where were our night watch?

The *Daily South Carolinian*, formerly of Columbia, S. C., is now published in Charlotte. The first number, since its removal from Columbia, was issued on Sunday last. It is printed at the Bulletin office.

Northern News.

OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The New York Herald has a long account, detailing the scenes and incidents connected with the abandonment of Charleston, and its occupation by the Yankee forces. The city was occupied on Saturday, the 18th of February. As this is the first detailed account that has yet appeared, we make some extracts from it, which will be found interesting:

COLONEL BENNETT DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

On landing, it was not deemed advisable by Colonel Bennett to advance to the city, as he was informed that a rebel brigade was still at the depot, taking the cars, and that a force of cavalry were scouring the city and impressing men into the ranks and driving the negroes before them. As he had but nine men with him, he confined himself merely to sending to Mayor Macbeth the following peremptory demand for the surrender of the city:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Charleston, South Carolina,
February 18, 1865.

Mayor Charles Macbeth, Charleston.
Major: In the name of the United States Government, I demand the surrender of the city of which you are the executive officer. Until further orders a citizens will remain within their houses.

I have the honor to be, Mayor,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding United States forces, Charleston.

MAYOR MACBETH'S SURRENDER.

To this demand Colonel Bennett was subsequently handed, by a committee from the Mayor, consisting of Aldermen Gilliland and Williams, a letter which he was about to dispatch to Morris Island:

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States at Morris Island:

Sir: The military authorities of the Confederate States have evacuated this city. I have remained to enforce law and preserve order until you take such steps as you may think best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

About one o'clock the last rebel who proposed going away had left town, and the adherents of the rebel flag began to emerge from their places of seclusion and appear on the streets. The firemen got out their apparatus and devoted themselves to the extinguishment of the fires now raging with violence at various points in the city. They were aided by our troops, who began to arrive in numbers, and after a long struggle the flames were checked in their headway; but not until a large number of buildings were destroyed. A large quantity of cotton, probably two thousand bales, was destroyed, together with a considerable amount of supplies.

FIRE THROUGH THE CITY.

A most horrible catastrophe occurred in the morning. At the depot of the North-eastern railroad a large number of lives were lost. In this building a quantity of cartridges and kegs of powder had been stored by the rebels and as they had not time to remove them they left unprotected. A number of men, women and children had collected to watch the burning of a quantity of cotton in the railroad yard which the rebels had fired, and during the conflagration a number of boys, while running about the depot, had discovered the powder. For the fun of the thing, and without realizing the danger they incurred, they began to take up handfuls of loose powder and cartridges and bare them from the depot to the mass of burning cotton on which they flung them. Speedily the powder running from their hands formed a train upon the ground leading from the depot to the main supplies of powder in the depot. The result is easily conjectured. A spark ignited "the powder in the train, there was a leaping, running fire along the ground, and then an explosion which shook the city to its very foundations from one end to the other. The building was, in a second, a whirling mass of ruins, in a tremendous volume of flame and smoke. A report rivaling Heaven's artillery followed, and then a silence ensued that made every one tremble and hold his breath.

The work was done quickly, and soon every voice was silenced, every man hurried and every spirit gathered to its maker. Over one hundred and fifty are said to have been charred in that fiery furnace, and a hundred men were wounded more or less seriously by the explosion or were burned by the fire.

From the depot the fire spread rapidly, and communicating with the adjoining buildings threatened destruction to that part of the town. Four streets, embraced in the area bounded by Chapel, Alexander, Charlotte and Washington streets, were consumed before the conflagration was subdued. Everything in the houses was destroyed. Another fire on Meeting street, near the courthouse, destroyed five buildings. This was set on fire by the rebels, with a view of burning Hibernia Hall and the Mills house. It did not succeed, although it destroyed five buildings alluded to. One or two other fires also occurred, destroying several buildings each. Any number of similar conflagrations occurred, burning Government stores, houses, &c. A great deal of damage was of course done, but the city was by great exertion saved from total destruction.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL FLEET.

On the morning of Saturday the rebel iron clad fleet and gunboats were fired and totally destroyed. The *Palmetto State* very properly and suggestively exploded first and went to the bottom. The *Chicora* followed next in order blowing up at about nine o'clock, and the *Charleston* navy finally went out of existence by the destruction of the *Charleston* by the explosion of its magazine at about eleven, A. M.

The iron clads and gunboats on the stocks were also burned, and the storehouse John Ravenel, which was caught in the harbour when the blockade was commenced, was fired and destroyed.

PROPERTY CAPTURED IN THE CITY.

A large quantity of property was captured in the city by our forces. The rebels burned a great deal that could be got at; but we are informed that at least ten thousand bales of cotton are in the city, secreted in various places, which the rebel authorities could not reach and destroy. A large quantity of rice also remains in private hands. Over two hundred thousand pounds have already been found. Then there is quite a large quantity of manufactured tobacco already in our hands and more is coming to light daily.

Seven locomotives, in pretty good order, and quite a number of cars of various kinds were taken, and will be required and made available for future use.

In the fortifications of the city over two hundred guns of heavy calibre were found, spiked and rendered temporarily useless. An

immense quantity of ammunition fell into our hands, and all of the best quality.

PORT SUMTER.

General Gilmore and staff and a party of gentlemen and ladies visited Fort Sumter. The fort was found to be in a very strong position for defence. It had nine guns in its armament—two rifled thirty-two, one ten-inch columbiad, two rifled twenty-four inch, in casemates, looking toward Moultrie, and four mountain howitzers and Dahlgren howitzers on the parapet to repel assaulting parties. Within it was so arranged that if an assaulting party got over the iron entanglements, abatis and obstructions, gained the parapet and descended to the *terrapin* of the work, they would be under a musketry fire from all points which they could not reply to. The work could have been taken only by a heavy loss of life. It is stronger than when we fired the first gun against it.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Courier* remained and continued publication, merely dropping "Confederate States of America" from its heading, and forgetting to place in its stated United States of America. Its tone was somewhat changed, too, being subdued and neutral. This morning it was taken possession of by Lieut. Colonel Woodruff, Provost Marshal General of this Department, and placed in charge of George Whitmore, correspondent of the New York Times, and George W. Johnson of the Fort Royal News South, who will issue to-morrow morning a loyal paper. Both Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Johnson are gentlemen of talent and experience, and will make a good live newspaper of the *Courier*. All the printing material in the job office in town has also been turned over to them.

The *Charleston Mercury* quietly suspended publication, packed up its type, press and material, and removed to Cheraw, South Carolina.

LINCOLN'S NEW CABINET.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

The only change intended is the substitution of McCullough for Rescenden, Governor of Dennison and Attorney-General. Speed were both informed, when appointed that they were to remain through the second term. Judge Upsher will remain for the present, and Mr. Lincoln will testify his appreciation of the services of the chiefs of the Navy, War and State Departments, by tendering them positions in his Cabinet for four years more. This gives general satisfaction among those whom Mr. Lincoln has consulted upon the matter.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MOBILE, SELMA, MONTGOMERY AND COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

A correspondent at Vicksburg writing to the New York Times, thus sketches the plan of the campaign of the expedition that is being fitted out to penetrate into Alabama:

An expedition (a portion of which is made up of the Sixteenth corps, General A. J. Smith, and a division of cavalry from the army of the Cumberland,) is on foot, the object of which is to penetrate the cotton States of the Gulf, and place in Federal possession the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Alabama.

The first and foremost of the objects of this expedition is the national possession of Mobile. The next movement will be towards Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, both of which are situated on the Alabama river.

For the Confederate.

To the Ladies of Franklin.
CAMP NEAR KINSTON,
March 5, 1865.

I, the representative of Co. A, 1st Regiment Reserves N. C., am glad to acknowledge the receipt of a supply of clothing, given by the citizens of Franklin county, to whom we feel ourselves under many obligations, and of one especially a young lady, Miss Colipus Coppedge, who, by her patriotic energy and perseverance has rendered herself an example worthy to be imitated by every Southern lady. She, hearing of the suffering of this Regiment, and possessing within her bosom a noble spirit, with the aid of the ladies of this county, procured an over supply of clothing for this Company.

We are also indebted to Dr. N. H. Murphy, for his interest in our welfare, and are proud to show to the public the generosity of the people of Franklin county. My other counties imitate her glorious example.

CHARLES PRICE,
Capt. Comd'g Co. A, 1st Reserves N. C.

For the Confederate.

Response to Gov. Vance's Proclamation.

MR. EDITOR:—As there was to recompense mentioned in your editorial synopsis of Gov. Vance's Proclamation, calling on the people of this State to furnish supplies to the army; in order to make his call *effective and equitable*—if no consideration is intended; please permit me to suggest that if Congress will authorize all responsible officers in our Commissariat to give certificates, which shall be receivable as payment for Confederate taxes for 1865, for said provisions, that there is not a shadow of doubt, but that the people of North Carolina and Virginia will *promptly and abundantly* support our armies for six, twelve months, if necessary; if they stint themselves lives by so doing.

Our Government, State, and County taxes, are from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher this year than they were the last; and as the four per cent. Treasury bonds—which absorbed all the old issues—are no longer receivable in payment for the same; therefore, the people cannot, if they would, within the bounds of these two States, dispose of their surplus provisions without a *consideration commensurate* with the magnitude of their taxes.

S. G. W.
WARREN Co., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

YANKEE DESERTERS, fifteen in number, came into our lines on Monday, arms and equipments complete. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate States. These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was missing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only now recruits coming in.—*Richmond Examiner*.

FROM THE FRONT.—We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Carolina. We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c.—*Fayetteville Telegraph* March 4th.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TANNER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 6.—In the Senate the House bill to amend the act regulating the assessment and collection of Tax-in-Kind was considered. The House resolution fixing the day of adjournment was laid on the table.

The bill to master negroes in the army was called up, whereupon, the Senate resolved into secret session. It is understood that final action on this subject will be taken to-morrow.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax bill of the Committee of Conference, tendered to the Senate. Nothing else of importance was done.

Exchange of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Official notice is given that all Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered on James River, prior to the 1st inst., are declared to be exchanged.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The Baltimore American of Friday afternoon has been received. It contains no additional news of interest.

Fraser Smith has been appointed British Consul at Savannah.

The destruction of Columbia, by order of Sherman, is re-asserted without particulars.

An emissary from Maximilian reported at City Point, and is endeavoring to get through the Yankee lines for the purpose of visiting the Confederate Capital.

Gold 199.

DECLARED EXCHANGED.—It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic column, that our authorities have declared exchanged all Confederate prisoners, who were landed at Charleston and Savannah during the months of November and December of last year, and all landed on James river prior to the 15th day of March. This exchange, we think, will add twenty or thirty thousand soldiers to our armies.

ORGANIZED.—The 2d Regiment of Home Guard was organized on yesterday, at Camp Mangum, by the election of J. Master, of Forsyth, Colonel; Furman Dowd, of Wake, Lieut. Colonel, and Samuel Patterson, of Orange, Major.

At a later hour, the 1st Regiment of Home Guard was also organized by the election of W. F. Greene, of Franklin, Colonel; D. C. Clark, of Halifax, Lieut. Colonel, and Joseph Jenkins, of Nash, Major.

HOME GUARDS, ATTENTION.—The following order was issued on Saturday by Gen. Gatlin:

Executive Department, N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 41.

IV. The companies of the 1st class of the Guard for Home Defence of Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Pitt, Halifax, Warren, Johnston, Lenoir, Duplin, Nash, Sampson, Wilson, and Wayne will be organized into a Regiment to be known as the First Regiment of the 1st class of the Home Guard.

2. The companies of the 1st class of the Guard for Home Defence of the counties of Wake, Orange, Person, Chatham, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes, and Forsyth will be organized into a Regiment to be known as the Second Regiment of the 1st class of the Home Guard.

3. Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe will order an election to be held on Tuesday the 7th instant, at Camp Mangum for a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major for each of the above named Regiments.

By order of Gov. VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General

MAN'S PLANS AND GOD'S PURPOSES.—The following illustration of human folly and Divine power, is worthy of public attention:

There is one circumstance connected with the Napoleon family which historians have